Copy of H. L. Smith's Report.

(

Denver, Colorado. August 14th, 1884.

Edgar A. Mearns

Dear Sir:—

I enclosed you will find my report, containing notes on 83 species which I have observed in this locality. The list is not as full as I would like to have had it, but, this being my first season, I will be able to do better in future.

I send you the weather reports which I collected, thinking they might be of use to you.

I would like to know how far my station extends. That is, shall I consider species that summer in the foot-hills as (S.R.) of my locality?

Yours Respectfully

H. L. Smith, Jr.

Cor. Hoyt & Delano Sts.,

Denver, Col.

* The small figures refer to notes.
Letters of fourth column refer to abundance of species.

(SR) Migration Notes — 1884. (SR).

Name.	Sex.	F.	a.	Name.	Sex.	F.	a.
1. Robin.[1]*	♂	2.13	a	23. Black-headed Grosbeak.	♂	5.17	a.
2. Arctic Bluebird.[2]	♂	3.9	c.	24. Lazuli Finch.	♂	5.17	a
3. Meadow Lark.	♂	3.15	a	25. Red H. Woodpecker.[10]		5.19	c
4. Kill-deer.		3.23	c	26. Night Hawk.		5.25	a
5. Great Blue Heron.		4.2	sc	27. Wrecking Bird.		5.27	sc
6. Mt. Plover.		4.5	"	28. Arctic Towhee.[11]		3.30	"
7. Say's Flycatcher.[3]		4.12	"	29. Lincoln's Finch.[12]	♂	4.15	R
8. Grass Finch.	♂	4.15	"	30. Md. Yellow Throat[13] (Chalcophthitus Wilsonii)	♂	5.21	sc
9. Turtle Dove.[4]		4.15	a	31. Whip-poor-will.[14]	♂	5.19	R
10. Cow Bird.[5]		4.15	a	32. Belted King Fisher.	♂	5.11	R
11. King Bird. (Sevecophagus cyanocephalus)		4.28	c	33. Burrowing Owl.			c
12. Rusty Black Bird.		5.2	a	34. Screech Owl.			c
13. Yellow Poll Warbler.	♂	5.4	a	35. Mud Hen.			
14. Yellow Bird.		5.6	c	36. Yellow H. Blk. Bird			c.
15. Bullock's Oriole.	♂	5.6	a	37. Bank Swallow.			c
16. Barn Swallow		5.7	c	38. Red-shafted Flicker.			a
17. Lark Finch.[6]		5.8	a	39. Quail.			c.
18. Cliff Swallow		5.9	a	40. Heybrid Flicker.			c
19. Arkansas Flycatcher.[7]		5.10	c	41. Turkey Buzzard.			c
20. Lark Bunting.[8]	♂	5.14	a	42. Pigeon Hawk.			R
21. Brown Thrush.[9]	♂	5.16	a	43. Sparrow Hawk.			sc.
22. Cat Bird.		5.16	sc				

(T. V.)

(TV) Name (TV).	Sex	F.	BA	BB	L	A
1. Townsend's Solitaire.[1]	♂	3·30			4·19	
2. White Crowned Sparrow.		3·30	4·25	5·10	6·3	a
(Melospiza fas. fallax) E.a.m.						
3. Song Finch.[1]	♂	4·15				R
4. Yellow Rump Warb.		4·17	5·16	5·25		C
5. Audubon's Warb.[3]		4·19	5·16	5·25		a
(Hylocichla fus. solicicola) E.a.m.						
6. Hermit Thrush		5·3				R.
(Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni) E.a.m.						
7. Wilson's Thrush.[1]		5·10	5·19	5·27	6·3	a
8. Blanding's Finch.[6]		5·17	5·19	5·25	5·29	C
9. Ja. Tanager.[5]	♂	5·19	5·21	6·3		a
10. Lewis's Woodpecker.[7]	♀	5·19	5·21	6·13		SC.
11. Avoset.						
12. Northern Phalarope.						
13. Curlew.						
14. Herring Gull.						
15. Cuckoo.[8]		6·3				R

(R.)	Summer.	Winter.
1. Shore Lark.	Abundant.	Abundant.
2. House Finch.	Common.	Tolerably Common.
3. Red & Buff-shouldered Blackbird.	Abundant.	Common.
4. Crow.	Common.	Abundant.
5. Black Billed Magpie.	Abundant.	Abundant.

(W.V.) - Name - (W.V.)		(A.V.) - Name - (A.V.)
1. Great Northern Shrike	JC	1 Cardinal Grosbeak[1]
2. Red Poll Linnet[1]	A	2 Golden Eagle
3. Tree Sparrow.	C	3 Golden-winged Woodpecker[2]
4. Long-crested Jay.[2]	R	4 Common Bluebird[3]
5. Lapland Long Spur.	C	5 Cedar Bird.[4]
6. Maccown's Long Spur.	JC	6 Bohemian Waxwing.[5]
7. Snow Bunting. (Passerculus sandwichii) E.a.m.	"	Notes on Accidental Visitants :-
8. Downy Woodpecker.	C	(1) A male was shot by A.W. Anthony,
9. Oregon Snowbird	R	during a snow storm. It was in
10. Pine Linnet (Carpodacus septentrionalis) E.A.M.	C	company with two others. I think
11. La. Titmouse	R	it was in December, 1882.
12. Gray-crowned Finch.	R	(2.) One taken during spring migration
13. Mt. Song Sparrow	R	(3.) A friend informs me, that
14. Jack Snipe.	JC.	

a pair began building a nest on his premises last Spring. Later nest was destroyed.

(4) One shot during Spring migration. 5. 24.

(5.) A flock of nine were seen Mch. 22, 1884. Seven were taken. First that I have heard of in this locality.

Notes on Summer Residents :-

(1.) Abundant during migrations; few breed. Common near Evergreen, Colo.

(2.) First female arrived 3.18, 1884.
(3.) Found my first nest this summer
(4.) Several seen same date.
(5.) Four seen.
(6.) Three seen together
(7.) Four " "
(8.) Flock of about 20, both sexes.
(9.) Several seen.
(10.) " "
(11.) Have seen them in pairs, but never found the nest.
(12.) Have not seen more than a dozen. Am not sure whether it stays here in summer; but it breeds near Evergreen, Colorado.
(13.) Have seen them mating, but never found the nest.
(14.) Have seen but 3 or 4 here. Have seen the young near Evergreen, Colorado. Saw it during the spring migration; and one was taken in September, 1883.

Notes on Winter Visitants:—

(1.) Have never seen them here but one winter, and that was several years ago.
(2.) Have seen half a dozen, perhaps, during the past two winters. Breeds near Morrison, Col., about 15 miles from Denver.

(over)

(3.) Saw them during the winters of 1882-83 and 1883-84.

Notes on Transient Visitants: —

(1.) Perhaps a dozen seen betw. above dates. ~~1882 to 1884~~

(2.) Two shot on aboveDate; no others seen.

(3.) A Summer Resident near Evergreen, Colo. *

(4.) Three or four seen during migration.

(5.) Breeds near Evergreen, Colo.

(6.) " " Morrison, " *

(7.) Summer Resident at Morrison, Col.

(8.) Saw one, did not shoot it. Do not know what species it was.

* Evergreen, Colo., is about 30 miles from Denver & about 15 miles into the mountains.

* Morrison, Colo., is about 15 miles from Denver, in the edge of the mts.

(C.) Contemporary & Correlative Phenomena.

March 15. Saw Tiger Beetles.

" 23. Saw some fresh mole hills.

" 30. Saw 1st Leopard Spermophile.

" 25. The grass was quite green along fences. The pussey willows were starting & the buds were swelling on the cotton-wood.

April 10. The buds of the goose-berries & lilacs are opening.

April 15. Saw the 1st frog; also saw turtles.
" 22. Crab trees are leaving out.
May 1st. Cotton woods are covered with pussys.
" 4. Currants are leaving out.
" 10. Gooseberries in full leaf. Crab trees in full blossom. Cherries leaving out. Wild roses "leaving" out, and Box Elders in blossom.
" 11th. Killed a milk Snake.
" 12. Pear-trees blossoming.
" 15. Cottonwoods & maples leaving out.
" 16. The woods are beginning to look quite green.
" 20. Crab trees are in full bloom & in full leaf — also currants. Cherry trees blossoming.
May 15th. Raspberries leafing out
" 20 Plum trees in full bloom.
" 25 Locust " leaving out.
June 1st. Mosquitoes appeared in numbers.
June 15th. Saw a number of fat cacti in bloom.
Prairie covered with spider-wort. "

[The above is almost an exact copy, only such alterations having been made as would render the sense more perspicuous. Edgar A Mearns (Orin)]

In a letter dated

"Denver, Colorado.
Dec. 18th, 1885:

Dr. E. A. Mearns: ××××× In looking over my migration report for 1884, I find some of the species sadly mixed. I suppose likely you saw the error & corrected them but to be sure I will send the names of those which were wrongly identified:

Arctic Towhee = Pipilo m. megalonyx.
Whip-poor-will = Phalaenoptilus nuttalli
Rusty Blackbird = Scolecophagus cyanocephalus
Downy Woodpecker = Picus p. gairdneri
Louisiana Tanager = Pyranga a. septentrionalis.
Song Finch = Melospiza fasc. fallax.
Hermit Thrush = H. fus. Galeicola.
Wilson's Thrush = H. ustulata swainsoni.

If it is not too late I should be much obliged if you would make these corrections if you have not already done so."

(Sig.) H. G. Smith.

Number of Station.	No. of Report	
		Migration Reports.
		Received up to March 31st, 1886.
1. 318		Capt. C. M. Thorne, Fort Lyon, Col. "Lat. 38° 8' North. Long. 103° 3' 3" West. (3910. Geol. Surv. W. 100 merid.) Altitude 3800 feet. 3rd Season of observations at this place." Year 1885.
2 320	✓	Mr. H. G. Smith, 7th Ave. & Hoyt St., Denver, Col. Lat. North. Long. West. Altitude feet. 1st Season of observation. Year, 1884.
3 320	✓	Mr. H. G. Smith. 2nd Season of observation at this station. Year, 1885.
4 328	✓	Mr. J. W. Schultz, Fort Benton, Montana. Station at Cold Spring Ranche, Fort Conrad, Montana. Fort Benton (from U.S. Geogr. Surv. W. 100 merid) in latitude 47° 49' 38". Long. 110° 39' 48". altitude not given. Observations for March, 1884.
5	✓	Brigadier-General George Crook, Whipple Barracks, Prescott, A. T. Latitude, 34° 33' 06.12". Longitude 112° 27' 10.20". Altitude 5,318 feet (from Surv. W. 100 merid.) Year, 1885.
6	✓	Lieut. Harry C. Benson, U.S. Army, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Latitude, Long. altitude. Year, 1885.
7 326	✓	Mrs. L. Solberg, Greely, Weld Co., Col. Lat. Long. Altitude. Year, 1884.

Fort Lyon, Colorado
January 24th, 1884.

C. Hart Merriam. Esq.
Chairman of Com. on Migration,
Locust Grove, Lewis Co., N.Y.

Sir:

Will you please give me the address of Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, Supt of this State. It is omitted in the Forest and Stream of January 24th.

I am something of an ornithologist and collector, and have kept a Journal of the first arrival of birds for some years. But my habitat is more uncertain than that of the birds.

Very Respectfully
P. M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Infty
Fort Lyon, Colorado
Jany 23rd, 1885.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A.
Camp Verde, Arizona
Dear Sir:

I got your letter of the 12th yesterday and the same day came a telegram to get ready to go to Indian Territory, so I will make this brief.

I mailed my Report on Migration

to Dr. Merriam on the 21st of Nov. I did this at his request. He wished if I could not hear from you that it be sent to him direct. He was kind enough to say that it would have been a credit to any active Member of the Union. I did the best I could but this is the poorest place for observing and collecting I have ever been stationed at. It is a prairie country with a very little timber along the Arkansas and the few streams. I think the course of the Rivir also puts it out of the way of the migration of many birds. There are neither swamps nor marshes, and the birds that do not breed here usually make a rather short stay. Duties some=times keep me in the Post, and I feel certain that I miss some birds entirely. My Report named 121 birds.

With the exception of large aquatic birds and large Hawks, I am trying to make my collection for this part of Colorado complete.

As to the Jack Rabbits you inquire about, we have both Kinds here. Those with black-tipped ears are rather the most abundant.

The only deer that I know of here is the Black-tail. 12 were killed

by a hunting party from here in Dec. They are not found less than 50 miles from the Post; are in rocky canyons where the timber is pine and cedar. I have just finished setting up the head and neck of a six-year-old Black-tail.

As to Chipmunks, I will write you further. I think there is but one kind here — will send you specimen. I do not know much about mammals, but will be glad if I can assist you in any way.

I have no idea of how long we shall be in Indian Territory. Will write you when I have an address. Shall go prepared to collect.

Yours truly
D. M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Inf.
Fort Lyon, Colorado.
Feby 10th, 1886.

Dr. E. A. Mearns
Fort Verde, Arizona

Dear Doctor:

Yours of February 4th received to-day. I hasten to answer it as I find I have made a mistake in my Report. I am now pretty certain that "S. <u>hallida</u>" should read "S. <u>brewri</u>" and

that "S. agrestis" should be "S. pallida". Ridgway does not give the color of the bill in S. pallida and its rather reddish color in most of my specimens led me astray. I do not think S. agrestis is to be found here.

Thank you for the article on Arizona Birds, but I had already read it in the Auk. It was very interesting to me as I have a black hawk shot in Texas that I have never been perfectly certain about. Your full description shows me that it is not B. anthracina.

I am obliged for your information about the rats — will send you a better specimen if I can get one — also for the recipe for skins.

Have had a pleasant surprise in learning that Dr. Merriam had, at the last meeting of the Union, nominated me as an associate member. Had intended to ask him sometime to do so. We expect to change Station in the Spring. I hope it will be to a better place than this for birds. Perhaps chance may throw us together some day. I would greatly like to be at a Post where there was some one that knew more about ornithology than I do; and then two men can

help each other.

Thanking you for your good opinion of my Report, I am

Yours truly
P. M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Infty.
Observer Station No. 318.
Fort Lyon, Colorado.
January 6th, 1886.

Dr. E. A. Mearns, U.S.A.
Superintendent Migration Station of
Rocky Mountain District.
Fort Verde, Arizona.

Dear Doctor:

I enclose my Report for 1885. Am sorry it is not more complete, but it is the best I could do under the circumstances.

Yours truly
P. M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Inf.,
Observer.

1885

American Ornithologists' Union
Committee on Migration

Birds observed at Station. Number of Station 318
Name of Station, Fort Lyon, Colorado. Lat. 38° 8' North
Long. 103° 3' 3" West. Altitude 3800 feet.
Name and P. O. address of Observer, Platte M. Thorne,

Capt. 22d Infantry, Fort Lyon, Colorado.
Third season of observation at this place.
The nomenclature is that of Dr. Coues
Check List. Edition of 1882.

(A) Ornithological Phenomena.

T. migratorius. — (T.V.) Common.
(F.) April 22 No. 2. Next May 1 No. 20. Next Aug 15 No. 4 (Young but full grown, I think they were hatched here. No other young were observed here) Next Oct 11th No. 2. This bird was abundant in 1884 (F.) March 14 (B.A.) April 16 (B.D.) May 7. Also abundant in 1883.

T. u. Swainsoni:— (T.V.) Abundant.
(F.) May 5 No. 1. Next May 8 No. 40 (B.A.) May 25 (B.D.) May 31 (Last) June 3. Sept 19 No. 2.

T. u. nanus. — (A.V. T.V.) Rare
(F.) Sept. 26 No. 2. No others ever observed here.

M. polyglottus. — (S.R.) Common.
(F.) April 22 No. 2. Next April 24 (B.A.) May 1. Found next with eggs May 2. Young birds May 15.

M. carolinensis. — (T.V.) Common.
(F.) May 12 No. 2. Next May 14 No. 3 (B.A.) May 17 (B.D.&L.) May 27.

H. rufus. — (S.R.) Common.
(F.) April 18 No. 1. Next May 2 No. 2 (B.A.) May 20 (B.D.) July 30. Found setting June 10.

Regulus calendula. — (T.V. or A.V.) Rare.
Oct. 4 No. 1. None observed before.

Certhia familiaris.— (F.V. or A.V.) Rare.
February 4 & 7. None observed before.
Salpinctes obsoletus.— (F.V.) Common.
(F.) April 18 No. 7. Next April 22 No. 5 (B.A.) April 25 (L.)
May 6. Fall: Sept. 19 No. 1. Sept 22 No. 2. Not observed
in the fall before. Much more numerous than in
the two previous years.
S. ac parkmani.— (F.V.) Common.
(F.) May 2 No. Next May 9 No. 3 (B.A.) May 14 (L.) May
22. Fall: Sept. 3 No. 3. Sept. 8 No. 2.
Eremophila alpestris.— (Permanent) Abundant.
Gathers in immense flocks in Winter and
becomes very fat. Disperses to breed as soon as
the weather becomes at all warm. Found again
in small flocks by Aug. 1st. When in flocks
is found associated with Rhynchophanes mac-
cowni (This may be E. a. leucolaema but I cannot
make it agree with Dr. Coues description.)
Anthus ludovicianus.— (A.V. or F.V.) Rare.
April 30th No. 4. First observed here.
Neocorys spraguii.— (A.V. or F.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 9 No. 2. Sept. 26 No. 1 No others observed here
Dendroica aestiva.— (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) May 2 No. 2. Next May 5 No. 5 (B.A.) May 12.
D. coronata.— (F.V.) Common.
(F.) April 28 No. 2. Next May 2 No. 6 (B.A.) May 9.
(L.) May 11.
D. auduboni.— (F.V.) Common.
(F.) April 28 No. 1. Next April 30 No. 1 (B.A.) May 2. (L.)
May 15.

Siurus naevius.— (Supposed A.V.) Rare
(F.) May 14 No 1. May 17 No 1, May 25 No 1. All collected. No others ever observed here; all killed on the same dry stick over water.

Geothlypis trichas.— (S.V.) Not common.
(F.) May 2 No 2. May 5 No 2. May 14 No 1. No others seen. Prior to this season only one observed.

G. macgillivrayi.— (S.V.) Not common.
(F.) May 15 No 1. Next May 17 No 1. Next May 19 No 1. May 26 No 1. May 29 No 1. Killed all but one; no others seen.

Setophaga ruticilla.— (S.V.) Not common.
(F.) May 17 No 1. Next May 19 No 2. May 23 No 2. No others seen.

Hirundo E. horreorum.— (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) May 2 No 2. Next May 8 No 10 (B.A.) May 18. Commenced building May 20 (B.D. Sept. 1 (L.) Sept. 12.

Petrochelidon lunifrons.— (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) May 8 No 3. Next May 14 No 10 (B.A.) May 19. Went at once to building (L.) Sept. 15. Rocky cliffs near Post show that large colonies formerly bred under them.

Myiadestes townsendi.— (S.V.) Rare
(F.) April 22 No 1. Oct. 6 No 1. Oct. 13 No 2. No others seen. Two seen in Spring of 1884. None in 1883.

Vireo olivaceous.— (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 29 No 1. Sept 8 No 1. No others seen. None in 1884. 1 June 12, 1883.

V. gilvus.— (A.V.) Rare.
May 19 No 1. No others ever observed here.

Lanius borealis: (W.V.) Rare.
(F.) Jan. 17 No. 1. March 4 No. 1. No others seen.
Saw two in Nov., 1884.

L. l. excubitoroides. — (Permanent) Common.
Found nest with eggs May 4.

Pinicola enucleator. — (W.V.) Common.
(F.) Aug. 6 No. 1. Next Aug. 25 No. 1. (B.A.) Sept. 2. From last date common to end of Dec. Stayed last year until May 1. Common in 1884. Not one seen in 1883.

Carpodacus cassini. — (F.V.) Common.
(F.) Feb. 13 No. 15. In flock March 15 No. 20 (Some ♂♂ not different from ♀♀ except were more olivaceous on rump). Next April 8 No. 15. Oct. 21 No. 2. Not seen in 1883 or 1884.

Chrysomitris pinus. — (F.V.) Not Common.
(F.) March 13 No. 25 (in flock). Next May 21 No. 6 No others. None in 1883 or 1884.

Astragalinus tristis. — (F.V.) Tolerably Common.
(F.) March 15 No. 12. Next April 25 No. 2 No others (♂♂ were in winter plumage).

Centrophanes lapponicus. — (W.V.) Rare.
(F.) Feb. 17 No. 2. No others ever seen here.

Rhynchophanes maccowni. — (W.V.) Abundant.
In large flocks during winter in company with E. alpestris. March 15th flocks dispersed; found a few together until April 18. On that date saw a flock of 5 or 600. April 22nd flock of about 40. None next seen until Sept 29 No. 20.

(B.A.) Oct. 18. I reported last year that they bred here; am satisfied they do not.

Passerculus bairdi. — (F.V.) Rare.
(F.) April 1 No 1. April 4 No 1. No others. Not seen in 1883 or 1884.

Poöcetes g. confinis. — Some (S.R.) Mostly (F.V.) abundant.
(F.) April 4 No 3. Next April 18 ~~No~~ 40 or 50 (B.A.) April 30
Fall: (B.A.) Sept. 4.

Melospiza lincolni. — (S.R. or F.V.) Tolerably common.
(F.) May 5 No 1. Next seen May 15 No 1. May 17 No 10.
No others. Not seen in 1883 or 1884. Do not think they breed here, but the one first seen was flying with a twig in its bill.

M. fasciata. — (F.V.) Common.
(F.) Febr. 13 No 1. Next Feby 21 No 1 (B.A.) Feby 27
(L.) April 2. Fall: (F.) (B.A.) Oct. 6 (L.) Oct. 24.
Some of my specimens may be M. f. fallax but I think not.

Junco hiemalis. — Mostly (W.V.) Abundant.
I have collected a good many of this bird and have studied them with care, but am still in doubt. I believe the following-named are found here: Some have such mixed markings that I cannot place them at all.

1 Junco hiemalis, 5 J. h. canicips,
2 J. h. aikeni, 6 J. h. dorsalis.
3 J. h. annectens,
4 J. h. oregonus,

As I cannot distinguish them without killing-
not always them — have put them all together
in this report. Are here in varying num=
=bers all winter. Fall: (F.) Oct. 6. No. 7. Next Oct. 11. No 10.
(B.A.) Oct. 21. Saw 3 June 3rd=; none of them, as f,
the ovaries were inactive.

Spizella monticola: (W.V.) Abundant.
Abundant all winter. Fall: (F.) Oct. 13 No. 20. Next
Oct. 20. No. 40 or 50. (B.A.) Nov. 1 (Spring B.D.) March 12.

S. domestica: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) April 18 No 1. Next April 22 No. 10. (B.A.) April 27.

S. agrestis. [see letter attached.] (S.V.) Tolerably common.
(F.) May 14 No about 30. Next May 15 No. 40. May 19 No. 5.
No others. None seen in 1883 or 1884.

S. pallida: (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) April 28 No 2. No others ever observed here.

Chondestes grammicus: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) April 30 No 1. Next May 2 No 1 (B.A.) May 5. Nests
with eggs May 21 and 29. Nest with young June
7th.

Calamospiza bicolor: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) May 8 No 4 (1 ♂). Next May 9 No. 2 (B.A.) May 12 (large
flocks. Scattered to breed May 26. Again in
flocks Aug. 10. (B.D.) Aug. 28.

Zamelodia melanocephala: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 12 No 1. Next May 19 No 2. First ♂ May 21.
(B.A.) May 24.

Passerina cyanea: (A.V. or S.V.) Rare.
May 8 No 2. No others ever observed here.

Pipilo m. arcticus: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) May 2 No 5. Next May 5 No 1 (B.A.) May 17 (B.D.) May 24. Fall. (F.) Oct. 3 No 4. Not observed before this season. P. m. megalonyx were common here in 1883 and 1884. None seen this year.

P. chlorurus: (T.V.) Rare
(F.) April 30 No 1 (♂). Next May 15 No 1 (♀) Sept 26 No 1. No others seen. ~~Rare~~ None in 1884. One ♂ May 14, 1883.

Molothrus ater: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) May 2 No 5 (1♀ 4♂). Next May 14 No 8 (B.A.) May 19. None seen in 1884. Common in 1883.

Agelaeus phoeniceus: Generally (T.V.); a few (S.R.) Abundant. (F.) March 21 No about 300 (Plumage of ♂♂ different from that of Fall birds but not the nuptial plumage) (B.A.) April 4. (B.D.) April 20 A few remain through the Summer.

Xanthocephalus icterocephalus: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) May 15 No 20. Next July 1 No 6. Next Aug. 20 No 30. Many were young.

Sturnella magna: (Mostly T.V.) Some are (S.R.) Abundant. (F.) March 21 No 13. Next April 4 No 12. About a dozen seen during the summer. Fall: (F.) Sept. 10 No 50 (many young but full grown). (B.D. & L.) Oct. 19. This may be S. neglecta. I have had no chance to compare them with the Eastern bird. Bred here in large numbers in 1883 but not in 1884. I believe the reason of their not breeding here the last two years is that a

great increase in the number of cattle here made the River-bottoms unsafe nesting places.

Icterus bullockii: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 4 No 1. Next May 5 No 1. Next May 9 No 4 (first 7). (B.A.) May 11. (B.D.) Aug. 27. Nests often made entirely of cattle hair.

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) April 28 No 15 (17). Next April 30 No 10 (all ♂♂). Next May 5 No 16 (all ♂♂). July 3 No 7 (5 were young; had bred on a hummock in the river; only one known to have bred here.

Quiscalus purpureus: (T.V.) Not common.
(F.) May 19 No 1. Next May 27 No 2. Next June 6 No 2.

Corvus corax: (T.V.) Rare.
April 30 No 5. No others ever observed.

C. frugivorus: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) March 24 No 2. Next April 18 No 2. No others ever observed. Flock of about 40 was reported Oct. 17, 1884.

The scarcity of Crows and Ravens and the entire absence of Buzzards in a country where dead cattle are plenty a great part of the year would seem strange.

Pica rustica hudsonica: (T.V. & W.V.) Not common.
(F.) Sept. 22 No 3. Next Oct. 4 No 4. No others. Much more numerous last year.

Cyanocitta s. macrolopha: (T.V. & W.V.) Not common.
(F.) April 30 No 5. No others. 2 in 1884. None in 1883.

Aphelocoma f. woodhousei: (T.V. & W.V.) Not common.
(F.) March 10 No 1. Next April 30 No 2 Saw about 35 in

1884. None in 1883.

~~Crisotus~~ Tyrannus carolinensis: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 2 No 1. Next May 5 No 3 (B.A.) May 15.

Tyrannus verticalis: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 2 No 1. Next May 5 No 3. (B.A.) May 15.

Sayornis sayi: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) March 20 No 1. Next March 21 No 2. Next April 1 No 4
(B.A.) April 18. (B.D.) Sept. 18 ½. (C.) Sept 29. Attention is asked to the very long stay of this bird. Will try to find out next year what it lives on before flies and bugs come, and after they are gone.

Contopus virens richardsoni: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 15 No 1. Next May 24 No 4 (B.A.) June 5.

Empidonax acadicus: (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 15 No 1. No others.

E. traillii: (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 19 No 1. Next June 6 No 2

E. flavirostris difficilis: (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 29 No 1. No others.

E. hammondi: (S.V.) Rare.
May 15. No 1. No others.

Chordeiles popetue henryi: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 26 No 5. Next May 29 No 1 (B.A.) June 8.
Sept. 6 No 15.

Ceryle alcyon (S.V.) Rare.
(F.) Oct. 3 No 1. Next Oct. 4 No 2. Not observed in Spring or Summer.

Coccyzus americanus: (S.V.) Rare.

(F.) June 13 No 1 (F.). Next June 27 No 1 (F. Eggs larger than B B shot) 1 ♂ Killed June 14, 1884. No others were observed here.

Picus villosus: (T.V.) Rare.
Sept. 29 No 1. Oct. 13 No 2.

P. pubescens: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 12 No 1, Next May 17 No 3. No others.

Melanerpes erythrocephalus: (S.R.) Common.
(F.) May 21 No 1. Next May 29 No 2. (B.A.) June 2.

Colaptes mexicanus: Some (S.R.) some (T.V.) Some (W.V.) Common. (F.) Febr. 13 No 3. Next Febr. 16 No 4. (B.A.) March 13. N.R.
About half have the nuchal crescent of C. auratus.

Bubo virginianus: (T.V. or W.V.) Rare.
(F.) March 13 No 1. April 26 No 1. Oct. 31 No 1.

Asio wilsonianus: (W.V.) Rare.
(F.) April 22 No 1. No others.

Asio accipitrinus: (W.V.) Tolerably common
(F.) Jan. 17 No 2. Next Jan. 21 No 7. Dec 18 No 2.

Speotyto cunicularia hypogaea: (Permanent) Abundant.

Circus cyaneus hudsonius: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) March 10 No 1. April 1 No 5. Fall: (F.) Sept. 3 No 4. (B.A.) Sept. 10.

Accipiter fuscus: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) Dec. 6 No 2. Jany 10 No 1.

Falco richardsoni: (W.V.) Not common.
(F.) Sept. 26 No 4. Next Oct. 3 No 3.

Falco mexicanus: (T.V.) Rare.
1 Sept. 19. One Nov. 15, 1883. No others ever observed here.

F. Sparverius: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) April 4 No 1. Next April 5 No 1. Next April 18 No 2.
Fall: (F.) Sept. 3 No 5 (B.A.) Sept. 18.
Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) Janry 1 No 1. March 2 No 2. May 3 No 1.
A. ferrugineus: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) Febr. 27 No 2, No others.
Zenaidura Carolinensis: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) April 10 No 3 (each alone). Next April 12 No 7. (Killed many, but found no ♀♀ until April 25 (B.A.) May 2. Many nesting May 8. Many young able to fly June 10. Many still in nests Aug. 8. (B.D.) Aug. 23. (L.) Sept. 29.
In 1884 the (B.D.) was Sept. 20. (L.) Oct. 15. That year was a sunflower year, this year was not. I think they left early this year in search of food. In 1883 there were no sunflowers and the (B.D.) was Aug. 12.
Ortyx virginiana: (A.V.) Rare.
One heard July 3. One reported seen Aug. 20. Two were killed here June, 1884. I think all here are straglers - no cover for them.
Æquialites vociferus: (S.R.) Abundant.
(F.) March 21 No 6. Next April 10 No 15 (B.A.) April 21. Young in down May 29 (L.) Oct. 9.
Podasocys montanus: Generally (T.V.) Abundant.
(F.) April 4 No 2 (1 & ♀) was excessively fat and largest egg was nearly full size) Next April 10 No 6. A few seen

almost daily until June 18. I think those do breed here, as I found May 20 two young able to run fast. Stated in Report for 1884 that they did not breed here. Fall (B.A.) July 15 (hundreds and hundreds). Very abundant Aug. 13 (L.) Aug. 31. In the fall are very uncertain; will be found in countless numbers one day and not one seen the next. This is certainly not the line of the bulk of their Spring migration. I have never read any praise of them for eating. Bar Woodcock, and they are the best bird I ever ate.

Gallinago wilsoni: (A.V.) Rare.
Sept. 6 No (F). Oct. 1 No (L) None in 1884. Febry 3, 1883 No 2 (ground frozen solid).

Micropalama himantopus: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 2 No. No others. 1 in 1884.

Ereunetes pusillus: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) April 28 No 5. Next May 2 No 3. (B.A.) May 17. (B.D.) May 28. Fall: (F. + B.A.) Sept. 3.

Actodromas minutilla: (T.V.) Common.
(F.) April 25 No 3. Next May 2 No 4 (B.A.) May 16. (B.D.) May 28. Fall (F. + B.A.) Sept. 4.

A. bairdi: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) Sept. 28 No 6. No others ever seen here.

Totanus melanoleucus: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 5 No 1. Next May 9 No 1. Next Sept. 5 No 4.

T. flavipes: (T.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 12 No 3. No others.

Rhyacophilus solitarius: (J.V.) Rare.
May 9 No 2. No others.
Tringoides maculatus: (J.V.) Rare.
(F.) May 12 No 1. Next June 3 No 3.
Bartramia longicauda: (J.V.) Common.
(F.) March 21 No 1. Next June 3 No 3 (B.A.) Aug. 4.
Abundant Aug 13 (B.D.) Aug. 26. This is out
of the line of the bulk of the Spring migration
Ardea herodias: (J.V.) Rare.
Aug. 1 No 1. Sept 3 No 2.
Porzana carolina: (A.V.) Rare.
One ♂ Killed and another bird seen Sept. 6
No others ever seen.
Bernicla canadensis: (J.V.) Not common
Oct. 4 No 10.
Anas boscas: (J.V.) Common
(F.) March 4 No. 18. Next March 7 No. 7. Next March 21
No. 10. (B.A.) March 24 (L.) May 14. Fall (B.A. & B.D.)
Oct. 16 ~~No. 20 to 30.~~
A. obscurus: (J.V.) Not common
(F.) March 18 No 6. No others.
Dafila acuta: (J.V.) Common.
Usually seen in Spring but not this year. Fall:
(B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16 No. 20 to 30.
Chaulelasmus streperus: (J.V.) Common.
(F.) April 4 No 12. Fall: (B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16 (about 20).
Querquedula carolinensis: (J.V.) Common.
(F.) March 24 No 15. Next April 10 No 3 (L.) May 14.

Fall: (F.) Sept. 1 No 4. Sept. 6 No 9 (B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16.

L. discors: (T.V.) Common.

(F.) Sept. 10 No 2. Sept. 29 No 14 (B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16.

Killed during Fall 7 either Green or Blue-winged Teal that were each found entirely alone.

Spatula clypeata: (T.V.) Common.

(F.) March 14 No 1. Sept. 29 No 16 (B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16.

Fuligula marila: (T.V.) Not common

(B.A. & B.D.) Oct. 16 (about 25).

F. affinis: (T.V.) Rare.

March 4 No 2 (♂ & ♀).

F. ferina americana: (T.V.) Common.

April 10 No 2 (♂ & ♀). (B.A. B.D.) Oct. 16.

Clangula glaucium: (T.V.) Rare.

March 24 No 2.

C. albeola: (T.V.) Rare.

(F.) March 23 No 2 (♂ & ♀). Next March 24 No 4.

Mergus serrator: (T.V.) Rare.

1 ♀ April 5.

Hydrochelidon lariformis. (A.V.) Rare.

Aug. 5. No 10.

One Larg Gull seen March 24. Another April 25. Kind unknown.

More than nine-tenths of all the Ducks seen this year were seen Oct. 16th. On the 17th there were none.

List of Birds seen in 1883 and 1884 And not in 1885.

Turdus fuscescens: (A.V. or T.V.) Rare.

May 9 No 1 ♂

Sialia arctica: (T.V.) Common

1883: (T) March 15 No 5 (B.A.) March 20 (B.D.) March 30

1884: (T.) March 14 No 2 (B.A.) March 27 (B.D.) April 2.

Helminthophaga celata: (A.V.) Rare.

May 9, 1883. No 1 ♂.

Dendroica striata: (T.V.) Rare.

May 8, 1884 No. 1 ♂.

D. maculosa: (A.V.) Rare.

May 17, 1884 No 1 ♂.

D. graciae: (A.V.) Rare.

~~D~~ May 26, 1883 No 1 (T).

D. pinus: (A.V.) Rare

May 21, 1884 No 1 ♂.

Vireo belli (A.V.) Rare.

May 17, 1883 No 1 ♀.

Carpodacus frontalis: (A.V.) Rare

June 6, 1883 No 2 (1 ♂ + ♀ largest egg of ♀ had a shell and was nearly full size).

Centrophanes ornatus: (T.V.) Common.

1884 (T.) March 16 No 3 – five (B.A.) March 23.

Zonotrichia leucophrys: (A.V.) Rare.

May 21, 1884 No 1 ♂.

Zonotrichia Gambeli (A.V. or T.V.) Common.

(T) April 23, 1884 No 3 B.A. May 3

Spizella americana 1884 (T.V.) Common

(T.) June 22, 1884 No 6 (5 were ♂ ♂; 1 ♀ had eggs size B.B. shot). Next June 27, 1884 No 7.

Guiraca coerulea: (J.V.) Rare.
June 13, 1883 No 1 ♂. June 26, 1883 No. 2. Saw about 12 in 1883.
Pipilo maculatus megalonyx: (J.V.) Common.
1883: More numerous than in 1884.
1884: (F.) April 16 (B.A.) May 9 (B.D.) May 12.
Myiarchus lawrencii: Rare.
May 11, 1884 No 1 (♂).
Contopus borealis: Rare.
May 11, 1884 No 1 ♂.
C. pertinax:
April 20, 1884 No 1 ♂.
Phalaenoptilus nuttalli
1883: May 12 No 3 (??).
1884: May 17 No 2.
Colaptes auratus.
Dec. 10, 1883 No 1 (♂).
Asyndesmus torquatus:
May 12, 1883 No. 1 ♂.
Scops asio:
June 22, 1883 No 1 ♂.
Falco Columbarius:
Nov. 16, 1883 No. 2 (♂ & ♀).
Recurvirostra americana.
May 22, 1883 No 2 (♂ & ♀). Aug 19 No 1 ♀.
May 5, 1884 No 1 ♂.
Macrorhamphus griseus scolopaceus:
May 2, 1884 No 8.
Actodromas bairdi: May 30, 1883 No 1 ♀.

Numenius borealis.
May 2, 1883 No 25 (about).
Fulica americana:
May 20, 1884 No 1. Oct. 4, 1884 No 1.
Fuligula vallisneria:
April 7, 1883 No 1 ♂.
Erismatura rubida:
April 7, 1883 No 1 ♂. April 27, 1883 No. 12.

(2) Contemporary and Correlative Phenomena.

February 23. Arkansaw River open.
March 2 Ice all gone.
" 2 Saw two frogs. Six flies.
" 4 " Spiders and small black ants.
" 15 Minnows and cat-fish caught with hook.
" 10 Badgers out.
April 10. Butterflies seen.
" 6 Cottonwood buds swelling.
" 12 Grass showing green.
" 20 Red ants seen.
Oct. 8 Leaves turning yellow.
Oct 11 Ice. Leaves falling.
Dec. 12 River froze over.

Remarks:

This is not a good station for observing and collecting. The country is rolling prairie with short bunch grass.

The only trees are a fringe of cottonwood along the river and two streams. Very few bushes. No marshes or swamps. No still water in River.

Most birds that do not breed here make a very short stay, and as only a few come on the hill where the Post is, the many days that I could not leave the Post were lost for observing.

This Report will be seen to be in=complete particularly in the dates of departure of Summer Residents. I was unusually busy about that time.

I gave a good deal of space in my last Report to Meterological Phenome=na; have omitted it from this, satisfied that there is too much guesswork in the Post Records of the weather. Will keep own record next year.

Platte M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Inft.

December, 1885.

Fort Lyon, Colorado
Febry 6, 1885.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, U.S.A.
Fort Verde, Arizona.

Dear Doctor:

I wrote you a hurried letter just as we were to start for Indian Territory. We got no farther than Garnard,

Kansas. I see Prof. Cooke states that an observer is needed just where we were going.

I send you to-day, registered, a rat [Neotoma f. mexicana]. It may be a very common one, but it is new to me and I will be obliged to you for its scientific and vernacular names. It lives in Rocky Cliffs and blocks up the openings in winter with large quantities of brush and weeds. It must be very retiring or nocturnal in its habits, for, although I have seen plenty of its droppings and its brush heaps for the last two years, the people that belong here do not seem to know it. I first heard of it two weeks ago from my son who set fire to one of its weed heaps. I got this one the same way, but unfortunately, I was obliged to shoot it at the distance of a few feet and with a heavy charge of No 6 shot. It was so badly mutilated (teeth gone & skull torn to small pieces) that it was not worth while to take any pains with it. I hope there is enough left to enable you to tell what it is. I do not wish it returned. Its measurements &c are Viz: No. 291 ♀ Febry 4, 1885. Head to tip of tail 15 3/4 inches. Tail, 6. Tip of claws

of fore leg to middle of sternum 3½. Tip of claws of hind leg to middle, 3 3/4. Girth behind fore legs 7 3/4. Girth before hind legs 8 3/4. Girth of neck 5 1/4. Was very fat. I will try to get a better specimen. No rats about the Post. Two house rats in old ranches are all the rats I have seen here.

I have not been able to get a Chipmunk for you yet. They are rather rare here. I wish to warn you in advance, that while I shall be happy to send you any small mammals that you wish you must not expect fine work. I skin birds very well, but have had no practice on mammals.

Collecting is of course at lowest ebb, but I got to-day two good specimens (♂+♀) of Certhia familiaris, birds I have never seen here before.

Rumor says we go to California in the Spring. I think I should enjoy collecting there.

Yours truly
P. M. Thorne
Capt. 22d Infty

July 26th, 1884

Greeley, Weld Co. Colo.

Dr. Mearns

Dear Sir

Early in the Spring I received a circular from Dr. Merriam, requesting me to make observations on the birds of this locality and report to you.

I have tried to do so, but, owing to the illness of my husband, and extreme occupation, I have been able to do but very little. However I will send you what few notes I have taken, hoping they may be of some use.

I arrived here about the first of April.

On crossing the Platte river, Mar. 28th I noticed a good deal of floating ice and quite a number of wild geese and ducks along the river-banks. The weather was cool, and the wind north-west.

On arriving Mar. 31st I noticed a flock of wild geese flying toward the northwest.

April 2nd. Noticed a good many Red-winged Blackbirds, all males; also Killdeers and Meadow-larks.

The Western Meadow-lark is quite common here. I can see no difference, in appearance, between it and the Eastern species, but the song is very different.

3rd. Juncos and brown winter [illegible] are seen.

We have a snow storm with strong wind from the North East. Storm lasting about 24 hours.

I notice rabbits and mice in the fields and a few flies.

3th Wind S. W.

6th Snow storm lasting about 12 hrs.

7 Rain, cool, wind N.W.

13th Cool. Wind N.E. Wild geese flying eastward.

14th Observed brown horned owls on the ground, smaller than the Cat owl of the Eastern States. One smaller and lighter than the other. I suppose male and female.

25th Snow storm.

27th Doves appear. The common grey ones of the Eastern states. I hear them called by various names. Can you tell me the right one, as I have nothing to refer to.

29th Noticed a crane flying, but too distant to be described.

May 4th. Barn Swallows arrived.

Cabbage butterflies appear.

7th White May flowers in bloom.

12th Female blackbirds appear. Also the Crow blackbird. There is a bird here which I think must be a permanent resident, as they were quite common when I arrived. It is about the size of a bluebird but shorter, and more round and plump.

color, light brown shading to ash color beneath. The head is marked in this way with black. [Shore Lark.]

I have never seen it except upon the ground mostly in plowed fields. I would suppose from its appearance that it belonged to the lark family. If you can tell me what it is I will be much obliged.

To-day I noticed the young of this species just out of the nest.

14th Noticed a few bobolinks. Their numbers rapidly increased until a few days later when they became quite abundant. All males until about the 20th, when I noticed a few females. I think their breeding season commenced early in June, as the males left off singing about this time. I have seen very little of them since. They seldom rise above the grass.

May 15th. Saw a Baltimore Oriole.

The Baltimore birds are building.

27 Saw a few King birds.

For the last two weeks the weather has been very wet, cool and windy. Thunder storms nearly every day.

I forgot to mention that, on the 20th I found a dove's nest with two fresh eggs in it.

I have seen two since.

The last about the middle of June. All

upon the ground

"I cannot tell when the barn swallows commenced building but they are now preparing for a second brood.

"I have seen two or three night hawks since the latter part of June, but they are not common.

Early in June my husband noticed a bird about the size of a redwinged blackbird but with a shorter tail. Color, black with two or three white feathers in the wing near the shoulder [Calamospiza melanocorys?]

For the last two months I have been so closely confined to the house I have seen but little of the birds, hence have not much to report.

"I am no ornithologist as you see, but if my notes are of any use, I will be glad to continue this work when I am so situated that I can be out of doors more and able to see more of my feathered friends.

"Have you other observers in this locality?

"Yours respectfully

(Signed) "Mrs. L. S. Colbery."

"List of birds seen in Weld Co. Col.
from April 1st to Aug. 1st, 1884.

R.	Western Meadow Lark	Common.
R.	Brown bird, with black marks about the face [Eremophila]	"
R	Owl	T. common
R	Large hawk	Common
R	Sparrow hawk	rare
W.S.	Juneo	T. C.
"	A brown Sparrow-like bird which accompanies the Juncos	T. C.
"	Wild Geese	C.
S.R.	Bobolink	abundant.
"	Red-winged Blackbird	A.
"	Crow blackbird	rare.
"	Dove	A
"	Barn Swallow	T. C.
"	Baltimore Oriole	R.
"	King bird	T. C.
?	Killdeer	C.
S.R.	Night hawk	
?	Wild Ducks	T. C.
?	Crane	R.

Those marked thus (?) I do not know whether they are permanent residents or not.

COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION, A.O.U.

Rocky Mountain District.

Dr. Edgar A.Mearns,Supt.

LIST OF OBSERVERS.

317. A.W.Anthany, 827 California St., Denver, Col.

318. Capt. P.M.Thome,22d Inf.,U.S.A., Fort Lyon, Col.

319. G.Douglas Robertson, Chloride, Socorro Co., New Mexico.

320. Horace G.Smith,Jr., Cor.Hoyt & Delano Sts., Denver, Col.

321. O.Howard, Greely, Weld Co., Col.

322. William Gibbs, Helena, Montana.

323. Thomas Hardie,(Box 547) Magnolia Hotel, Helena, Montana.

324. E.W.Nelson, Tucson, Arizona.

325. W.H.Frye, White Sulphur Springs, Montana.

326. Mrs. L.Solberg, Greely, Weld Co., Col.

327. G.A.Evenson, Boulder, Col.

328. J.Willard Shultz, Fort Conrad, via Fort Benton, Montana.

"Apache Camp. Mar. 26, 1886.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns
Camp Verde, Ariz.

Dear Sir:

As I am in your district for the season of '86 and shall collect data on bird migration for my own satisfaction, I thought I would drop you a line, and, if you cared for a station down in this wilderness, have you give me instructions, & etc. ——

I am camped in the Apache Hells about six miles from the boundary line. To give you a better idea of my location I have marked it on the enclosed fragment of a map. The elevation is about 5500 ft. The nearest water is a small spring in the Sierra De La Hachita, nine miles distant. There is no timber and very little vegeta=tion of any kind other than that which is found only in the dryest, most sterile places.

As I have been here but a little over a month, I can not make out a satisfactory list of the birds of this location; but I will try and note their arrival and departure through the [illegible] months, and will send in a list of all the species found before I leave here.

Can you tell me anything about the collection of bird stomachs? Before leaving Denver I collected quite a number and saved them in separate vials as directed; but I neglected to bring

a supply of vials with me. If my location is one of any particular interest I will send and get some and save what stomachs I can; but if it is not, I will not bother with it, for a lot of such "stuff" to take care of about camp is anything but handy.

I was more than surprised, yesterday, to see a company of Gypselus paxatilis flying about camp. They were not seen in Southern Colorado until the last week in June — a little before C. borealis.

My P.O. address is

Hachita, Grant County, N.M.

Yours Resp'

A. W. Anthony."

"Apache Camp, Grant Co., N.M. 7/7 '86.

Dr. Edgar A. Mearns

Camp Verde, Ariz:

Dear Sir:

I wrote to you sometime last March in regard to migration notes, but, as I have received no reply, I suppose one of our letters have gone wrong, and venture my report by to-day's mail.

I should have sent it in long ago, but, just as I was finishing it, I was called to another part of the country and have just returned. There is not much to report, but, to begin with: my camp is about five or six miles N.W. of the corner monument

JICARILLA APACHE IND RES.
Rio Arriba
Chama
Tierra Amarilla
Blossburg
RANCE
Raton
Dillon
Granite House
Maxwell
Riowa
Dorsey
Springer
Chicoso
Cimarron
Fernandez de Taos
Ojo Amarillo
Macimiento
Ocate
Levy
Towner
Alcalde
Hot Springs
Wagon Mound
Mule Spring
Tipton
Shoemaker
Fort Defiance
Jimez Hot Spring
Ft. Marcy
SANTA FE
Watrous
Canadian
Las Vegas
Sabino Spr.
Ft. Bascom
Cabezon
Cubero
San Francisco
La Cuesta
Larny
Cerrillos
Rosario
Wallace
Algodones
Bernalillo
Alameda
ALBUQUERQUE
Santa Rosa
Grant
Ojo Capido
Gallisteo
Fort Wingate
Carizo Spr.
Bacas Ranch
Sabinal
La Jora
Amarillo
Limitar
Magdalena
SOCORRO
San Antonio
Pinos Wells
Fort Sumner
Wolf Spring
Hot Sprs.
Fort Craig
Poraje
Fort McRae
TOREKA
Carthage
White Oaks
Powder Lake
Fort Talurosa
Apache
San Marcial
Pope
Crocker
Engle
Cutter
Upham
Grama
Ft. Stanton
CLIFTON
Kingston
Fort Thorn
MESCALERO IND. RES.
Roseville
SILVER CITY
Ft. Bayard
Lake Val.
Fort Cummings
RINCON
Tonnco
Randall
Selden
Dona Ana
Las Cruces
Mesquite
Montoya
Presidio
Rio Grande
Florida
Watson
Ft. Selden
Mesilla
Tinaja
Carrizalillo Spr.
Fort Bliss
El Paso
Paso del Norte
Tierra Blanca
Samamiuca
Candelaria
Rancheria
San Jose
Carmen
Ojocaliente
Montezuma
Chivatito
Gallego
Laguna
Tosesigu
Janos
Laq. de S. Maria
Rio del Carmen
Rio San Miguel
MEXICO
SIERRA
Lordsburg
Stein's Pass
Bowie
Fort Bowie
DEMING
Nutt
ATCH
Rio Grande
GUADALUPE MTS.

which marks the [boundary line] just where the Mexican border runs south. The altitude is about 5,500 ft. A few low hills are found to the west. To the East, north & South a long level plain, covered with soapweed (Yucca) & ~~greasewood~~ grease-wood. The entire region is as dry, barren and unin=viting, as one could well find. The nearest water — other than the few scattered wells — is, I think, in the Sierra Madre range about 55 miles south-west of here; hence bird-life is, as one would naturally sup=pose, rather scarce. Just now, that the migration is over, it is almost impossible to find more than three or four species during a day's drive. I enclose a list of the birds which I have found here that are not mentioned in the list of migrants. If there is any thing else that I can do for the A.O.U., I should be glad to offer my self.

Yours Resp:
A. W. Anthony
Hachita (P.O.)
Grant Co.
N. M."

Remarks on the fall migration at Apache Camp.

Merula propinqua. - But one seen during fall migration.

Minius polyglottus. - Began to leave about Sep. 1st; last seen Oct. 1st.

Polioptila cærulea. - Began to leave Aug. 3rd; last seen Aug. 30th.

Helminthophaga virginiae. - One taken Aug. 23rd, the last one seen.

H. peregrina. - A single specimen taken Sep. 6th.

Setophaga picta. - But one seen

Amphispiza bilineata. - Had begun to disappear when I left Oct. 19th.

Peucæa cassini. - Not detected until July 19th; became common in Aug; and was still common Oct. 19th.

Pipilo m. megalonyx. - First seen Oct. 6th; none were seen after.

Calamospiza bicolor. - Large flocks were still to be seen Oct. 19th.

Zeterus parisorum. - Can not say just when it began to leave; last seen Sept. 25.

Myiarchus cinerascens. - Began to leave July 20th; last seen Aug. 7.

Colaptes hybridus. - The feathers of this specie were found Oct. 16th.

Falco peregrinus nævius. - One seen Sept. 30th.

Circus hudsonius. - Began to be common Sept. 23rd; still common Oct. 19th.

Astur atricapillus. - First seen Sept. 1st; common Sept. 15th; still common Oct. 19th.

Buteo borealis calurus. - First seen about Aug. 15th; common Sept. 15th; still common Oct. 19th.

Buteo swainsoni. - First seen August 20th; very abundant Sept. 23; still abundant Oct. 19th.

Cathartes aura. - Began to move Aug. 15th; last seen about Sept. 15.

Zenaidura carolinensis. - After they disappeared in the spring, no Doves were seen until they began to straggle

back about July 15th. During the last week in Aug. they were quite common, and out of a doz. 77 shot for food I had eggs in the oviduct, which were ready to drop. One was found incubating two eggs, and for nearly 10 days she kept at her task, but unfortunately on Sept. 16th something destroyed the eggs, and no others were found.

Garzetta candidissima. - One taken Sept. 24.

Plegadis falcinellus. — Three found in a mud-hole Sept. 7th.

Oxyechus vociferus. - One seen Sept. 4th; others on Sept. 7th.

Himantopus maculata. - A large flock seen Sept. 7th.

A. minutilla? - A large flock seen Sept. 7th.

Rhyacophilus solitarius. - A few seen Sept. 7th.

Recurvirostra americana. - Six or eight seen Sept. 7th.

Fulica americana. - A small flock seen Sept. 1[illegible]

A small flock of Querquedula discors and Nettion carolinensis were seen on Sept. 7th and 13th on a large mud-hole East of Camp."

"Denver, Colorado
November 1st, 1886.

"Dr. E. A. Mearns
Fort Verde, Ariz.

Dear Sir:

I submit to you by this mail, my report on the fall migration of birds at Apache Camp, New Mexico. Unfortunately I was obliged to abandon the station on October 9th, but the birds had nearly completed their southward march at that time.

I shall probably not return to New Mexico this winter, but may collect notes at Denver during the winter and following Spring. When can we expect to see some of the migration reports in print?

Yours Resp.

A. W. Anthony"

Box 37, North Denver, Col.

" P.S. I owe you an apology for the very mixed way in which the report is made out, but I have a large number of ducks to shoot this afternoon and have not time to make out a better one.

A. W. A."

108 Spruce St, Akron
Summit Co., Ohio
April 27th, 1886.

Dr. E. A. Mearns
Dear Sir:

Yours of March 28th received, after being twice forwarded * * * * *

In my report which I sent you, I gave some information which was incorrect, in regard to the bobolink. There were numbers of black and white birds, which I took to be bobolinks, and reported as such, but found afterwards that they were not. What they were, I do not know. Probably you can inform me.

I would be very much obliged to you for a specimen of the bird you offer to send me, with its name.

Yours respectfully
Mrs. L. S. Salbery.